5: Léry--566-567 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 286

"Concerning their houshold stuffe, I have often spoken in the former Chapters. Yet that wee may no omit any of those things which appertaine to the houshold government of the Barbarians, I will heere recite the cunning of the American women in spinning of Cotton, [567] whereof there is manifold use, as well for Ropes, as for the weaving of their hanging beds.

Being drawne out of the flockes, in stead of all picking and carding, they plucke it out somewhat in length with the fingers, and then lay it upon the ground in a heape (for they know not how to use Distaffes) in stead of a Spindle they take a little wand of the thicknesse of a finger, and a foot in length, which they thrust through a little wooden round ball, and fasten the Bombasin Cotton to the top of the small wand, then turning that Instrument about upon their thigh (as our Countriewomen doe their Spindles) they let it slip out of their hands. That little round ball is turned about, through the houses and streets, like a Wherve. And after that manner they spinne Threed, not only course and great for the weaving of their Cotton Beds, but also that which is most fine. Of this sort I brought some into France, wherewith I caused a faire stomacher to be made of the white Web, which was of so fine and small a Threed, that some tooke it for the best and choicest Silke."

5: Léry--567 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 286, 352

"They call their Cotton beds Inis. The women, to whom this workmanship appertain-the, have their work-houses for their Loomes somewhat unlike to those of our Countrie: for they are neither made flat and plaine, nor consist of so many subtile inventions, but being framed to the height of their stature, they worke after their manner, and also beginne their weaving from the bottome. They make certaine of those beds in the forme of Nets, and others thicker, like the finest Cloth. They are five or sixe foot long, and an elle broad: unto either end Cotton loopes are added, unto the which they fasten cords: and hang them up in their houses upon beames, made fit for this use. But, living in the Campe, or in the woods for hunting, or on the shoares for fishing, they hang them upon trees."

6: Abbeville--309v (1611) 1614 Tupinamba
116, 286, 462

They also pluck cotton, remove the seeds and prepare it; they spin it more industriously, and they even make hammocks, those like nets and others like cloth, wrought as artistically and curiously as those of the best weavers. They make baby slings in the same manner.

Tupi-Guarani SL6
Tupinamba SQ9
Guarani SM4
Chané SF8

/436 cont./

000 C 286 53 171 animals or human beings. There is nothing like that among the Chiriguano. The simplicity /437/ of their fabrics forms a striking contrast with the richness and variety of the decoration of their pottery. Their inferiority in this respect is far from corresponding to the skillfulness which is their wont in all their activities. It is C 286 289 174 857 enough to see the admirable pieces of work executed by little Chiriguano girls in the missions to realize what they would have been capable of if historic traditions had not held them away from this art. Their distant Tupi-Guarani ancestors were FG 286 286 174 acquainted with only rudimentary forms of weaving, and it can be asserted that /Fig. 95 appears here/ this industry remained foreign to all the Tupi tribes which did not undergo the influence of a nation more civilized than they. The Tupinamba of the T ● 286 174 Brazilian coast apparently practiced only the double-thread technique (Doppelfadentechnick) by means of which they used to make their hammocks. The ancient chroniclers note the use G 286 [175] [291] of the tipoy among the ancient Guarani of Paraguay, which is an indication of the existence of weaving among that subdivision of the Tupi family. Their present-day descendants, the Kaingua /Caingua/, could pass for good weavers to judge by the fineness of the several fabrics which have been collected among them. G [291] These are for the most part wide belts which they pass between their legs and knot around their loins. In reality, weaving is in its beginnings among them, /438/ as is shown by their loom. It is only a simple frame around which the warp threads are coiled. The woof is passed through, thread after thread, as in darning.

C C 286 177 No doubt it was the Chané who taught the Chiriguano to weave, and as they had probably not reached a /Fig. 96 appears here/ very high level in this art, they could only transmit to their successors and suzerains, the Chiriguan, a still little-developed technique, which the latter have scarcely improved on.